

THE REVIEW.

MEYERS & TUCKER.

DENISON, IOWA.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Sitka is the oldest settlement of importance in Alaska.

Columbian half dollars of 1893 are quoted at 60 to 75 cents.

Australia is exporting pickled sheepskins to the United States.

Japanese are now producing about 40,000,000 pounds of tea annually.

A solid cubic foot of antiracite weighs in round numbers 100 pounds.

A chestnut tree has been known to live for 860 years, oak 1,000 and yew 2,800 years.

The little German university town of Jena has no fewer than seven free reading rooms.

The United States continues at the head of the list of the world's exporting nations.

The St. Louis fair is not only going to have lady managers, but is going to have "lady managers at large."

The report that King Edward has cancer has finally been admitted by a London newspaper.

Seven miles an hour is the camel's limit, nor can it maintain this rate over two hours. Its usual speed is five miles an hour.

King Edward has given great offense to his own church because he attended services at a Presbyterian church the other day.

The chairman of the prevention of cruelty to animals society is trying to persuade the town council of Berlin to levy a tax on cats.

Edmond Potter has just published the second volume of his catalogue of the vases in the Paris Louvre, one of the finest collections in the world.

The tobacco trade war has already commenced, the American trust having notified its retailers of a large reduction in the price of cigarettes.

The naval department will introduce on the new German battleships 28 German centimeter rapid firing guns, the largest heretofore being 24 centimeter.

The people of St. Louis have adopted at the polls charter amendments to enable the authorities to put the city in first-class condition for the world's fair.

A tour of the agricultural districts of England and Wales reveals the fact that scores of farms are absolutely abandoned, that hundreds more are in a semiderelict condition.

Mrs. Roosevelt was discussing the momentous question of the toilet with a friend, and she remarked that any woman who displayed common sense could be well dressed on \$300.

In ten Irish counties there are advertised 667,000 acres of shootings, and the rental asked is \$7,885, or a trifle over 2 1/2¢ per acre. In most cases, too, there are mansions attached.

The British acreage under wheat this season was about 1,800,000—a fall of 144,000 acres from last year, following a decline of nearly 156,000 acres in 1900 and of 161,000 acres in 1899.

To date the prosecution of Roland B. Molineux has cost the State of New York upwards of \$200,000, not including the cost of boarding the accused at Sing Sing for a year and a half.

Count Esterhazy, of Dreyfus case notoriety, is now a money lender in London, and has laid himself open to prosecution under a recent law for acting in that capacity without being registered.

The Austrian supreme court of appeal has decided that if a wife saves money from the amount allowed her by her husband for household expenses and appropriates the savings for herself this proceeding amounts to theft.

The value of pepper was known of old. We read that when Rome had to be ransomed from its barbarian conqueror, in the 409, Alaric demanded 3,000 pounds of pepper among the payments, and that Hippocrates used it in medicine, applying it to the skin.

Census Director Merriam estimates that the population of the United States, including the Philippines, will reach the enormous figures of 100,000,000 in 1910, and the phenomenal increase during the past decade furnishes a warrant for the estimate.

At Reading, Pa., in the habeas corpus hearing of the 70 street car men arrested for running cars on Sunday before Judge Endlich, the court declared that under the existing law of 1794 the running of street cars was a necessity. The costs were put on the prosecutors, the street car strikers.

A London cablegram saying that the last trip of the White Star steamship Oceanic, the longest ship that ever rode the seas from Liverpool to New York, broke all records at profit-making, suggests the interesting and complicated question of the expenses and financing of the big ship. The cost of running the vessel was \$35,000, while from passengers alone was received \$123,630. The subtraction shows a remainder of profit of \$90,630.

There is a perfect rage in Paris for homespun. It is the textile of the day, and bids fair to be quite as fashionable as cloth this season. It is employed for everything—suits, garments, and even hats.

The gigantic lumber combine, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, which was a few months ago granted a charter under the laws of Texas, its corporation name being the John H. Kirby Lumber Company, with headquarters at Houston, is rapidly obtaining control of the yellow pine lumber manufacturing business of the state.

ARGUMENT IS HEARD.

The Taking of Evidence by Schley Court Is Ended.

Mr. Hanna, Assistant to the Judge Advocate General, Begins the Argument—Insists Charges Are Proven.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Two new witnesses were before the Schley court of inquiry Monday, and both of them were called in the interest of Admiral Schley. They were Frank B. Richards and George Lynch, both of whom went through the Cuban campaign as newspaper correspondents. Mr. Richards was on the press boat Premier and testified concerning the interview with Capt. Sigsbee, while the latter was in command of the St. Paul off Santiago in May, 1898. Mr. Lynch was on the Somers N. Smith, and was called to relate his recollection of Capt. Sigsbee's communication to that boat, concerning which Photographer Hare and Correspondent Scovill already have testified.

Capt. Lemly objected to the introduction of their evidence on the ground that Commodore Schley was not present during the conversation; also that it was not material to the issue. Capt. Lemly referred to the ruling of the court regarding the Potts-Sears conversation which had been ruled out and claimed that this was exactly a parallel case.

Mr. Rayner contended that this alleged conversation with Capt. Sigsbee is one of the vital points of the case and the court retired to consider the point raised.

The court was absent but a short time. When it returned Admiral Dewey announced that "as the testimony of this witness is not considered by the court as material to the case, the objection is sustained in accordance with the court's previous ruling."

When the court came after recess Admiral Dewey handed to Capt. Lemly and the latter read the following announcement:

"The court states that while it has admitted to its record a document presented by counsel for the applicant, which was issued to the applicant by the president of the United States, on August 10, 1898, the court does not recognize such document as the commission under which the applicant holds his present office in the navy."

Immediately after the reading of this statement, the argument in the case was begun by Mr. E. P. Hanna, assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly opening for the government. Mr. Hanna began his presentation of the case by saying that in what he would say in his proposed summary he would like to accomplish two objects. The first of these would be to make his address brief and terse, and the second to present a careful and exhaustive citation of the evidence adduced. These two purposes he contended would be accomplished by the fact that he would do the best he could to accomplish them. He would, he said, take up the clauses of the precept and present the testimony bearing on them in the order in which they appear in the precept. Then began by referring to the fact that in May, 1898, the coast of the United States was menaced by a Spanish fleet. This he said was a critical time. The seaboard cities were exposed to attack. Military operations were pending for the relief of Havana, but they could not be carried out while the whereabouts of the Spanish fleet was unknown.

Mr. Hanna told of the arrival of the flying squadron at Key West and read a number of preliminary orders to Commodore Schley. Speaking of the run of the flying squadron from Key West to Cienfuegos Mr. Hanna stated that the trip was not made as expeditiously as possible.

Continuing Mr. Hanna related the particulars of the meeting between Commodore Schley and Capt. McCalla as the former was on his way to Cienfuegos, and that although the burden of calling for information was based upon the senior officer, yet it was in evidence that the commodore did not request anything from Capt. McCalla.

Mr. Hanna also referred to the arrival at Cienfuegos, speaking of the reports of guns heard by Admiral Schley and of the meeting with the British steamer Adula. Mr. Hanna then read the order of Admiral Sampson to Commodore Schley dated May 19, 1898, directing the latter to take steps to prevent the enemy from continuing work on the new fortifications at Cienfuegos. "It does not appear," continued Mr. Hanna, "that any steps were taken to prevent work on these new fortifications."

He discussed the question of McCalla's signal code for communication with the Cuban insurgents on the shore at Cienfuegos at some length. He said that while Capt. Cook had stated that the lights provided for in that code first appeared on May 22, Admiral Schley had stated that they were not visible until the night of the 23d. Other witnesses had placed the date at the 22d. This Mr. Hanna said he considered an important point, for if the lights were seen on the 23d, the circumstances, connected with the McCalla memoranda would have rendered it incumbent upon the commodore to investigate them.

Mr. Hanna called attention to Admiral Schley's statement as made in his letter to the senate that he did not know of the presence of the insurgents in the vicinity of Cienfuegos until the arrival of Capt. McCalla May 24, but he called attention to the fact that it was admitted that the McCalla memoranda giving this information had been received on the 23d. In this connection he referred to the admiral's letter to the senate in a general way. Recalling the fact that he had said that he did not have his papers before him when he wrote the document, and Mr. Hanna said this circumstance must be accepted as accounting for "a number of material statements which do not correspond with the facts. We then stated that while the government held that the McCalla memoranda had been received on May 22, but this he said had not been sufficiently established to place it beyond dispute; hence no argument could be made on that basis. He contended that Admiral Schley should himself have taken the initiative in ascertaining the presence or absence of insurgents without waiting for signals from anyone.

Mr. Hanna had not completed his argument when the court adjourned for the day.

Four Young Men Drowned.
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—A special to the News from Michigamme, Mich., says: Four prominent young men of this village, George W. Levin, Abel Levin, Emil Carlson and Albin Carlson, were drowned late Sunday afternoon in Lake Michigamme. The men crossed the lake earlier in the day in two boats, the Levin brothers in one and the Carlson brothers in the other. A storm came up and the party started home in one boat, which it is supposed capsized. A searching party was out all night, but no trace of the bodies of the men or their boat could be found.

PRaise FOR SCHLEY.

Capt. Parker Takes Up the Argument in Defense of the Admiral.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Mr. Hanna continued his argument when the Schley court of inquiry convened at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. Hanna briefly reverted to the cruise of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago for the purpose of showing that neither the Vixen or the Merrimac had been the cause of the delay on the voyage.

He then continued his discussion of the retrograde movement, saying that but one explanation had been given for it in Admiral Schley's dispatch, namely, the inadequacy of the coal supply. "There is," he said, "no suggestion of any other reason in the dispatch. In his testimony before this court Admiral Schley gave four reasons for leaving his station off Santiago, but no one of these four reasons appears in his telegraphic report not being them."

Mr. Hanna then took up specification five of the precept, relating to the circumstances attending and the reasons for the disobedience by Commodore Schley of the orders of the department contained in its dispatch dated May 25, 1898, and the propriety of his conduct in the premises.

Mr. Hanna took issue with Admiral Schley that the dispatch: "The department looks to you to ascertain fact and that you are to obey orders, and not leave without a decisive action," was a suggestion and not a mandatory order. Mr. Hanna quoted Admiral Schley's dispatch of May 7, in which he expressed regret over not being able to obey orders, saying that as it was written after the Cotton dispatch had been received it was an explicit confession that the Cotton telegram was an order.

Taking up the coal supply of the fleet as required by specification six of the precept, Mr. Hanna said: "From testimony of commanding and other officers of the Brooklyn, the Iowa, the Massachusetts, the Marblehead, and the executive and other officers of the Texas, and from the steam logs of those vessels it has been established that the flying squadron was on May 27, 1898, fairly well equipped with coal."

Specification seven was next considered. This requires an inquiry as to whether every proper effort was made to capture the Colon as that vessel lay in the harbor at Santiago, and referring to Mr. Hanna said:

"With respect to this specification it seems sufficient to say that when the flying squadron arrived off Santiago on May 29 the Colon was discovered in plain sight, lying about 1,000 to 1,200 yards inside of the Morro, moored stem and stern, apparently, with awnings up, and that she remained during the 29th, 30th and 31st of May and until the morning of June 1." In this connection Mr. Hanna referred to the reconnaissance of May 31, during which the Colon was sighted and said that "during this action not one of our ships had the Colon under fire for a total period of more than five minutes, and the Colon was not struck."

Mr. Hanna said that beyond the Brooklyn's turn the battle of Santiago was not involved in the inquiry. He said that according to the weight of the testimony no disposition was manifested by the Spanish ships to ram the Brooklyn. With reference to the testimony concerning the possibility of collision with the Texas, Mr. Hanna called attention to the fact that two vessels in closing in moved on converging lines. He said that Capt. Cook and Navigator Hodgson evidently had observed Commodore Schley's movements on the day of the battle from different points. Mr. Hanna said beyond peradventure the progress of the Texas was seriously interfered with.

Capt. Parker, junior counsel for Admiral Schley, then began his address in support of the admiral. He stood at attention and spoke in clear and distinct tones. "I doubt," said Capt. Parker, "if the naval history of the world presents or ever has presented a case of the importance and character of that in which we have so long been engaged. I doubt if a tribunal more exalted in the character of the persons who compose it has ever sat in judgment upon a case of such importance and character as that which we are now engaged in. I doubt if an officer, with the life-long character and standing and conduct that Admiral Schley has always displayed, was ever called upon before to ask an investigation of his conduct as a victorious commander of a fleet."

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Taking up the events of the campaign in their sequence Capt. Parker spoke of the interviews between Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley at Key West, saying that he would not give Admiral Schley's testimony on this point. He pointed out, however, that Schley was not then informed that the Spanish fleet had left Cienfuegos. He said that Admiral Sampson had been in possession of this information for three or four days.

He then quoted Sampson's orders to Schley to proceed to Cienfuegos and there establish a blockade and quoted Schley's testimony to the effect that Admiral Schley had had at that time no advice as to the whereabouts of the Spaniards.

As for the Cienfuegos blockade, he held that it was sufficient that no vessel had gone in or come out without permission. Moreover, the admiral had taken all the steps possible to take to ascertain whether the enemy was there.

Taking up the question of the progress of the flying squadron from Cienfuegos to Santiago, Capt. Parker said that if the court will take the trouble to look at the logs of the various ships the members will see that there is nothing in that charge. "I prefer to take what the officers wrote at the time rather than what they may say now."

Capt. Parker had not concluded his argument, when, at four o'clock the court adjourned until Wednesday.

Ex-Boxer Leader Honored.
Peking, Nov. 6.—Na Tung, Boxer leader, has been appointed to the Chinese foreign office by an edict received Tuesday. He recently returned from Japan, where he went as special envoy to apologize and express condolences for the murder of Sugiyama Akira, chancellor of the Japanese legation at Peking shortly before the legations were besieged. This appointment is considered a test of the attitude of the Chinese ministers toward the restoration of the Boxers to imperial favor.

Alaska's Salmon Output.
San Francisco, Nov. 6.—Including the cargo of the schooner W. F. Jewett, which arrived Sunday, the total receipts of Alaska salmon this season amount to 1,287,022 cases and 12,949 barrels. The first barrel reached port July 25 in the schooner Una.

Twelfth Victim Dead.
St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The twelfth death from tetanus, resulting from the treatment of diphtheritic patients with anti-toxin supplied by the city, occurred Tuesday, when little Mamie Keenan succumbed. Her brother is not expected to recover.

LOW IS THE VICTOR.

Ex-President of Columbia College Elected Mayor of New York.

Defeats Tammany Candidate by a Comfortable Margin—Nash Re-elected Governor of Ohio—Cummins Wins in Iowa.

New York, Nov. 6.—Seth Low, former president of Columbia university and four years ago the citizens' union candidate for the first mayor of Greater New York, was elected Tuesday the second mayor of Greater New York by a plurality ranging anywhere from 30,000 to 40,000, defeating Edward M. Shepard, of Brooklyn, the democratic nominee. The campaign was an exciting one, and the vote, though somewhat less than the presidential election a year ago, was the largest ever polled in a municipal contest in this country.

Van Wyck Defeated.
In addition to the canvass for mayor, public interest largely centered in the nomination by the fusionists of William Travers Jerome for district attorney, and Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, by the democrats, for justice of the supreme court, were voted for only in the territory contained in New York county. Returns received up to 11 p. m. indicate that Jerome had been elected by a comfortable plurality, and that Mayor Van Wyck had been defeated, the latter running behind his ticket from 15,000 to 20,000.

Ohio.
Columbus, O., Nov. 6.—Senator Foraker claims the reelection of Gov. Nash by 60,000 plurality, with both houses of the legislature safely republican. Hamilton county is republican by more than 10,000.

Iowa.
Des Moines, Ia., Nov. 6.—Cummins' (rep. for governor) plurality will be at least 85,000. The republicans claim that in the legislative contests they have gained three or four members to add to their majority in the senate, while in the house their now great majority will be increased by seven or eight. It is estimated that the republican vote will be slightly above 225,000. Gov. Shaw two years ago received 239,540, so that the decrease this year will be somewhere around 15,000. The prohibition vote is estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000. Last year it was a little less than 10,000.

Nebraska.
Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 6.—Returns received up to one o'clock this morning indicate that the republican state ticket has been elected by from 8,000 to 10,000. The figures show average republican gains of four to the precinct.

New Jersey.
Trenton, N. J., Nov. 6.—Late returns bear out the earlier indications that Franklin Murphy (rep.) has been elected governor by about 10,000 plurality. Partial returns from the different counties show that most of them gave about the same pluralities as were given three years ago, when Voorhees (rep.) was elected governor by 5,499 plurality. One of the exceptions is Essex county, which gave Voorhees 4,687, and is expected to be carried by Murphy by from 8,000 to 10,000. Both branches of the legislature will be republican.

Maryland.
Baltimore, Md., Nov. 6.—Late returns show large republican gains in the city, and it is now asserted that the republicans have carried it by 5,000. They also claim all three legislative districts in Baltimore city.

Kentucky.
Louisville, Ky., Nov. 6.—The democrats elected every candidate on their ticket for school trustees in Louisville. Trustees were elected by viva voce vote, so the result was known early. Based on the vote for trustees, the majority for Grainger (dem.), for mayor, is put by democrats at 4,500 to 5,000. The Courier-Journal claims the democrats will have increased majorities in both houses of the next general assembly, which will elect a successor to United States Senator Deboe.

Massachusetts.
Boston, Nov. 6.—Notwithstanding there were no issues of special importance involved in the election in Massachusetts, the vote was comparatively large for what is termed an "off year" in politics. The vote for governor was: W. M. Crane (rep.), 185,574; Josiah Quincy (dem.), 114,655; Crane's plurality, 70,919. The vote indicates a republican loss of about 10,000 from last year's figures. In the city of Boston Josiah Quincy polled 39,155, a plurality of 7,999. Gov. Crane's vote being 31,456.

Rhode Island.
Providence, R. I., Nov. 6.—With nearly half the districts in the state heard from, the republican plurality for the state ticket promises to run well over 6,000. This is a net loss of 2,500 from last year, due to the light vote. Seventy districts in the state out of 139 give Gregory (rep.) 10,133; Garvin (dem.), 6,172. The general assembly will be republican strongly. Pawtucket and Woonsocket have elected democratic mayors, as has also Providence. In Newport and Central Falls the contest is close.

The Hay-Pannecote Treaty.
Washington, Nov. 6.—Secretary Hay and Ambassador Choate held a long conference, which was devoted to the new Nicaragua treaty. The ambassador declared that England would make a treaty satisfactory to this country.

Dynamite Kills Two.
Kent, O., Nov. 6.—William Aiken and Jacob Kline were crushed to death by the premature explosion of dynamite at a clay bank in Moga-dore early Tuesday morning. Several other workmen are reported injured.

FLEET AT SMYRNA.

Unofficial Report Says the French Admiral Has Seized the Sultan's Custom House.

London, Nov. 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says he understands that dispatches have been received at the French capital announcing that Admiral Caillaud's division of the French Mediterranean squadron has arrived at Smyrna and seized the customs.

Paris, Nov. 5.—It is rumored on the boulevards that Admiral Caillaud's squadron has reached Smyrna, and that the French have occupied the custom house there. The rumor cannot be confirmed.

Paris, Nov. 5.—After a speech delivered by the foreign minister, M. Delcasse, Monday, the chamber of deputies sustained, by a vote of 305 to 77, the government's action towards Turkey.

Paris, Nov. 5.—"The porte has asked Great Britain," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Echo de Paris, "to fulfill the terms of the convention of 1878, whereby, in exchange for the Island of Cyprus, Great Britain guarantees the integrity of the sultan's Asiatic possessions. The porte claims under this convention that Great Britain should protect Asiatic Turkey against attack by France and suggests that Great Britain should send a squadron to the Levant for that purpose."

Washington, Nov. 5.—While manifesting deep interest in the French naval demonstration in Turkish waters, officials of the administration are of the opinion that European politics are responsible for the action of the Paris government. No official information concerning the purposes of France has been communicated to the state department. The fact that American interests are not affected by the incident is responsible for the failure of American agents to cable news of developments in the Franco-Turkish question. The same reason has prevented the dispatch of warships to Turkey, though the European squadron is in Italian waters, available for duty in the Levant should its presence be needed there. While American interests will be placed in no danger by the demonstration, curiosity is naturally felt as to the real object of the move.

France undoubtedly has the support of Russia. German interests in northern Syria are important, and if France attempts to establish a protectorate over that region, as reported, the Berlin government will undoubtedly resent it. It is also suggested that a protectorate would menace British interests in the Suez canal. The suggestion that the French demonstration is directed against Germany or Great Britain are received with incredulity in diplomatic circles. Confession is made by diplomats and officials that the French movement is confusing, and they are awaiting with some impatience developments which will show the real motive inspiring it.

GOES HOME TO VOTE.

President Roosevelt Leaves Washington for Oyster Bay—Will Return at Once.

New York, Nov. 5.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt and party arrived in New York at 6:20 o'clock Monday night, an hour and 20 minutes behind schedule time. The party remained in New York over night, and to-day will be taken to Oyster Bay, Long Island, where the president will cast his vote. He will remain scarcely more than an hour in Oyster Bay, returning in time to take an afternoon train to-day out of the Jersey City depot of the Pennsylvania railroad for Washington. The president was in excellent spirits and enjoyed to a degree the little respite from official exactations. He spent most of the trip from Washington chatting jovially with the rest of his party or on the observation platform of his car. Owing to the care with which the exact itinerary of the trip was guarded from the public there were but a few people along the line waiting to see the president until Newark was reached. There a crowd pressed the depot gates.

Powder Explodes.
Albuquerque, N. M., Nov. 5.—The powder magazine of the Santa Fe Pacific at Williams, containing 2,000 pounds of powder, exploded Monday, the shock breaking windows and glassware and tearing doors from houses. The magazine is supposed to have caught fire from sparks from an engine switching near by. The engineer and switching crew escaped injury, but the cars and engine were wrecked. The damage will amount to many thousands of dollars.

All Were Rescued.
Denver, Col., Nov. 5.—Jarvis Hall military academy at Montclair, eight miles from Denver, a school for boys, maintained by the Episcopal church of the diocese of Colorado, was burned to the ground Monday night, causing a loss estimated at \$75,000. Seventy-five students roomed in the building, but all escaped without injury.

GLEANINGS.

Greenwich observatory was founded in 1675, Paris in 1677. Leyden observatory is the oldest in Europe.

The Rothschilds have just purchased the greatest copper mine in Mexico for \$2,000,000. They now employ 27,000 men in their various copper mines.

A California oil combine, \$75,000,000 capital, is formed to operate along Standard Oil company lines. The Kern river district, which produced 8,000,000 barrels last year, goes in at \$30,000,000.

CALL TO GIVE THANKS.

President Roosevelt Issues His First National Thanksgiving Day Proclamation.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt Saturday issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national thanksgiving. It follows:

A PROCLAMATION.
"The season is high when, according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the president appoints a day as the special occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God."

"This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which as a nation we have thus far safely trod."

"Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow men."

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general thanksgiving, Thursday, the 28th day of November, 1901, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of all good for the countless blessings of our national life."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the City of Washington this Second day of November in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and One and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."
By the President: "John Hay, Secretary of State."

EXPOSITION CLOSES.

End of Buffalo's Big Show—A Net Loss of \$4,000,000, of Which Contractors Lose \$1,000,000.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Standing at the triumphal bridge at midnight Saturday, John G. Milburn pressed an electric button which extinguished the lights at the Pan-American exposition. Bands played and thousands cheered as the lights faded to a red glow and then to darkness. Around Mr. Milburn were the men and women who, as managers, investors and employees, had worked for the success of the fair, only to see it result in a loss of over \$4,000,000.

The total attendance, exclusive of farewells, was 8,179,674, which included passes. How far this fell below the expectations of the exposition promoters may be judged from the fact that the exposition paid premiums on a blanket accident policy on 16,000,000 paid admissions for the season. Many wagers were made that the attendance would exceed 16,000,000, and others that it would exceed 25,000,000 and 30,000,000.

The stockholders sustain a complete loss. The holders of \$500,000 second mortgage bonds will get no return. The holders of the first mortgage bonds will recover 80 per cent. of their money. Contractors who put up the buildings will lose \$1,000,000, because the fair had no assets to pay their claims. Concession holders lost money, with two or three exceptions, and several were ruined. The notable money-maker was the cyclorama of the Johnstown flood, despised and scorned by investors, which closes the season \$100,000 to the good.

LED BY BOTHA.

The Famous Boer Commander Personally Engaged in the Recent Battle with British.

Pretoria, Nov. 4.—Further details have been received regarding the attack by the Boers under Commandant General Louis Botha last week upon Col. Benson's column near Brakenlaage, eastern Transvaal. It appears that Gen. Botha, who had been joined by another big commando aggregating a thousand men, attacked Col. Benson's rear guard October 30 on the march, and captured two guns, but was unable to retain them. Col. Benson fell mortally wounded early in the fight. Maj. Woods-Sampson took command, collected the convey and took up a position for defense about 500 yards from entrenchments prepared by the Boers. The captured guns were so situated that neither side could touch them. The Boers made desperate efforts to overwhelm the whole British force, charging repeatedly right up to the British lines and being driven back each time with heavy loss. The defense was stubbornly and successfully maintained through the whole of the following day and the succeeding night, until Col. Barter, who had marched all night from Bushman's kop, brought relief in the morning of November 1. The Boers then retired. Their losses are estimated between 300 and 400. Col. Benson did not long survive. Not only did Gen. Botha direct the attack, as already cabled, but he personally shared in the fighting.

Made His Escape.

Columbus, O., Nov. 4.—Charles Lowery, a notorious Ohio bank robber and outlaw, was rescued from a prison guard who was taking him to the penitentiary. Red pepper was thrown in the officer's eyes by accomplices, who terrorized the passengers on the train and assisted Lowery to escape.

Scores of Fishermen Drowned.

London, Nov. 4.—It is announced in a dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg that scores of fishing boats were wrecked and that 170 men were drowned during a recent storm on Lake Balkal.